

9/11/02 - VLR
1/03 - NRHP

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

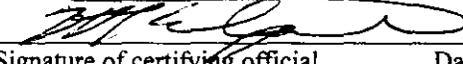
historic name Springdale
other names/site number VDHR #037-0073

2. Location

street & number 2048 Cardwell Road not for publication
city or town Crozier vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Goochland code 075 Zip
23039

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 10/18/02
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: ___ removed from the National Register
___ entered in the National Register ___ other (explain):
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register

Signature of Keeper

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-4018
Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Date of Action

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings (C: Springdale. NC: Garage)
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **DOMESTIC** _____ Sub: **Single dwelling** _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **DOMESTIC** _____ Sub: **Single dwelling** _____

7. Description

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal _____
 Colonial Revival _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick _____
roof aluminum _____
walls brick; weatherboard _____

other brick chimneys, wooden porches _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

RELIGION
Period of Significance c.1800 - 1877

Significant Dates c. 1800
1846

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Andrew Kidwell (East addition, 1965)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 47.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title _____ Margaret _____ Roberts

Organization: Urban Development Associates date May 1, 2002

street & number: P.O. Box 26824 telephone 804 512 1063

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23261

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. Robert D. Kilpatrick

street & number 2048 Cardwell Road telephone 804 784 3315

city or town Crozier state VA zip code 23039

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 7 Page 1

7. Summary Description:

Built around 1800 and expanded in 1968, Springdale is a brick farmhouse with a modern frame addition. Built into the side of a hill, the three-bay farmhouse that forms Springdale's core is one of the few documented one-over-one-over-one houses in Goochland County. The building's side hall plan, low pitched gable roof, six-over-six double hung windows, interior plaster, and wide plank wooden floors suggest that it was built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The suppressed quality of original decorative details, such as its plain cornice, understated front door, and flat, plastered window arches, implies that Springdale was built for Quakers. At some point in its early history, Springdale's core shared its east wall with a one-story frame building. A ghost of this structure could be seen on the house's east wall when Richard Reynolds, Jr., the CEO of Reynolds Aluminum, bought the house in 1960. In 1965 Reynolds hired Richmond designer Andrew Kidwell to transform the farmhouse into a fashionable hunting box. Kidwell enlarged the basement, added a master bedroom, and built a new freestanding two-car garage (NC). All renovations were executed in the ever-popular Colonial Revival style. Today Springdale looks much as it did in Reynolds time. The house and the garage still have Reynolds Aluminum roofs. The current owners have improved the house's site by adding a large stone patio to the rear of the building and a second pond northeast of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 8 Page 2

8. Statement of Significance

Located in Goochland County, Virginia, Springdale is eligible for the National Register under Criteria C, for the three-bay brick house at its core is one of the few examples of Quaker residential architecture from the Federal period left in Goochland today. While other local plantation houses like Woodlawn, Bolling Hall, and Howard's Neck capture the prosperity of Anglican landowners in Goochland following the Revolution, Springdale is a quiet tribute to Goochland's Quaker roots. Built during the first quarter of the nineteenth century by the Pleasants or another local Quaker family, Springdale's core belonged to Joseph Edwin Pleasants' family from 1846 to 1877. The building withstood nearly a century of neglect before it was purchased in 1960 by Richard Reynolds Jr., President of Reynolds Aluminum. In 1965 Reynolds hired Richmond designer Andrew Kidwell to expand the basement, add a new frame wing, and build a garage. Today the sturdy brick house at the heart of Reynolds' expansion remains a valuable link to Goochland's Quaker past.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 7 Page 3

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Setting

Springdale sits on forty-seven and a half acres of rolling woodland in Goochland County, Virginia. The house and its land form the heart of a larger complex owned by the Kilpatrick family. The Kilpatrick's holdings include Foxwood Farm to the north as well as 145 acres of woodland to the east and west of the house. Route 670 (Cardwell Road) forms Springdale's eastern boundary. The Boys Club of Richmond owns land to the south of the house, where it runs a summer camp for inner-city children. A long gravel driveway leads west to Springdale from Route 670. In the spring this shady road is lined by daffodils planted by the late Robert Kilpatrick, who bought Springdale in 1983. Today Springdale's setting is park-like—an expansive sloping lawn drains into two small ponds to the northeast of the house, and bushy pine trees shade the front yard.

Exterior

Springdale consists of a two-and-a-half story brick core, which dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and the one-and-a-half story frame addition built by Richard Reynolds, Jr. in 1965. Built into the side of a hill, Springdale's core sits on an English basement. The original house is made of brick and timber. In a 1968 survey form Goochland historian Eli Weeks noted that the house's bricks may have been manufactured on site and that its timber was probably harvested from surrounding woodlands.¹ Springdale's eastern addition is a one-and-a-half-story frame structure covered in beaded wood siding. The addition stands on a brick foundation. Both the core and the addition have gabled, aluminum roofs, but the pitch of the addition's roof is far steeper than that of the original house. Both portions of the house have chimneys. The original house has a brick end chimney on its west elevation while Reynolds' addition has a central brick chimney.

Springdale's main façade faces north but is largely obscured by two large cedar trees. The front of the original house has five six-over-six double-hung windows. While none of these windows have shutters, the first floor windows have gauged brick arches and the second floor

¹ Eli Weeks, "Springdale," Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission structural survey form, 1968.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 7 Page 4

windows have flat, plastered arches. The eastern addition has two front windows—a six-over-six double hung window with wooden shutters and a large picture window (seven panes wide and six panes long) framed by two six-over-six double hung windows. Springdale's front

door stands in the eastern bay of the original farmhouse. The door has six panels and a square transom. It is shaded by a Colonial Revival-style front porch. Spanning one bay, the porch has a gabled roof and square support posts.

Springdale's rear façade is a rich blend of architectural elements. A two-story porch with a flat roof spans two bays of the original house. A screened portion on the first floor shelters the back door and one six-over-six double-hung window. French doors on the second floor lead to an upstairs deck trimmed in Chippendale railing. Springdale's core has three exposed six-over-six double-hung windows in its rear elevation. Each have flat plastered arches and no shutters. The rear elevation of the eastern addition mirrors its main elevation.

The east elevation is a blank wall. The addition's steeply pitched roof culminates in a small gable containing a row of three four-pane windows. Springdale's west elevation is dominated by the house's original chimney. Two small square vents stand on either side of the stack just below the roofline. A small, shed roof porch shelters a basement door and a pent closet installed by Reynolds.

Interior

As Springdale's driveway ends at the west side of the house, most visitors enter through the basement. Updated by Reynolds to serve as a hunt room, the basement centers around a small den with a large, deep fireplace that may have been used for cooking during the house's early years. The wall behind the fireplace is covered in barn board. Thick wooden beams run the width of the den's six-and-a-half foot ceiling. The basement also contains a galley kitchen, a utility room, and a half bath.

Pine stairs lead up to the first floor into the hall. Springdale's living room stands to the right. Originally, this was a square parlor with plaster walls and wide plank wooden floors. Part of the room's original flooring now runs into two closets added during the twentieth century. The rest of the room's plaster walls and hard wood floors have been preserved, as has its simple,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Springdale
Goochland County, VA**

Section 7 **Page** 5

Federal mantel. The current owner has added chair rail and a cornice.

The room to the left of the front door marks the beginning of the house's east wing. This small parlor contains a wood floor, a fireplace with an inlaid brick hearth, and a full bathroom. Springdale's master bedroom stands beyond this dressing area. It has a loft-like ceiling with boxed beams and is trimmed in beaded tongue and groove wainscoting—a custom-made decorative detail that was Richmond designer Andrew Kidwell's trademark. A set of open stairs beside the fireplace leads to a balcony and a storage room.

Moving back to the front hall of the old section, the stair continues to the second floor. A bedroom and bath stand to the right of the landing area. The bedroom has windows with deep reveals and contains an architect's desk from Shirley Plantation. In the bathroom a set of French doors leads to an outside deck.

Secondary Resources

Springdale has a detached garage that stands to the northeast of the house. This two-story building is covered in beaded aluminum and has a steeply pitched aluminum roof with three six-over-six dormer windows. The front door opens onto a two-car garage. There is a second-floor apartment that contains a living room, a dining area, a kitchen, a bedroom, and a full bath.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 8 Page 6

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Springdale sits on forty-seven and a half acres of land that was part of a patent granted to Joseph Pleasants almost three hundred years ago. In August 1715 Pleasants acquired 550 acres on the north side of the west branch of Beaver Dam Creek in what was then Henrico County.² The land was adjacent to another plat Pleasants held with his brother John and was surrounded by land belonging to other prominent Quaker families like the Woodsons, the Watkins, the Ladds, and the Cockes.³

During the early eighteenth century, a number of Quakers settled in the area that later became Goochland County to escape persecution in other parts of the colony. From the time of his appointment in 1642 Virginia's Royal Governor, Sir William Berkeley, took swift measures to eliminate Protestant sects. A staunch supporter of the Established Church, Berkeley invited "all nonconformists...to depart the colony with all conveniency."⁴ When groups like the Quakers failed to co-operate, Berkeley transformed his intolerance into law. As Quakers were the largest Protestant congregation in Virginia, the Governor passed a law ordering their banishment in 1658.⁵ Shipmasters were told to place Quakers under close confinement, and members of the Church of England were warned that showing kindness to Quakers would result in punishment.⁶ Meanwhile, Berkeley fined Quakers for failing to attend services and for refusing to pay tithes to the Established Church.⁷

Berkeley's intolerance had a profound impact. By 1656 Quakers found they were no longer welcome in Tidewater Virginia and began moving to other areas of the colony.⁸ A British immigrant named John Pleasants became part of this dispersion. Pleasants arrived in Virginia from Norwich, England in 1665 and settled in "the Curles of the James River," forty-two miles upstream from Jamestown.⁹ The son of a weaver, twenty-one-year-old Pleasants found work with

² Patent Book 10, page 254.

³ Patent Map, Goochland Historical Society.

⁴ Fischer, 234.

⁵ Fischer, 234.

⁶ Fischer, 234.

⁷ Fischer, 234.

⁸ Cece Bullard, *Goochland Yesterday and Today* (Goochland, VA: Goochland County Historical Society, 1994): 18.

⁹ Louise Pledge Heath Foley, *Early Virginia Families Along the James River* (Richmond: published by author, 1974): iii.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 8 Page 7

a local merchant, but he also began to buy large tracts of land in the area where he lived.¹⁰ In October 1679 he and Jonathan Haddellsey patented 548 acres on the main brook of Four Mile Creek, and in 1681 Pleasants patented 150 acres "in the countie of Henrico on Turkie Island Creeke."¹¹ As time passed, however, Pleasants began acquiring land further and further from Curles Neck. Something had changed: Pleasants had become a Quaker.

Accounts of Pleasants' conversion vary. Quaker scholar William Hinshaw believes Pleasants' was converted by Quaker missionary William Edmundson, who visited the Curles Neck area in 1672.¹² Jay Worrall argues that Pleasants "was convinced of the Quaker way" around 1680 when he married Jane Larcome Tucker, the young widow of a sea captain.¹³ According to Worrall, Pleasants' new wife inspired a conversion "as complete as Paul's on the road to Damascus."¹⁴

Local members of the Church of England did not take kindly to Pleasants' new faith. Henrico Court records from 1678 cite Pleasants for withholding 1500 pounds of tobacco from the local government and for refusing to promise that he would "not suffer any meeting of Quakers at his house for the future."¹⁵ In another entry from 1699 regarding "Dissenters in Henrico County," Pleasants is named as a driving force behind the formation of the Curles Friends Meeting.¹⁶

Persecution may have inspired Pleasants to find new places to invest in land, like Varina Parish. In 1690 he patented 2625 acres there and in 1691 he bought 1221 more.¹⁷ Through his participation in the Curles Meeting, Pleasants met other Quakers who were buying land in

¹⁰ William Wade Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1973): 145.

¹¹ Patent Book 6, page 12. Virginia A. Meyer, *Adventures of Purse and Person* (Richmond: Dietz Press, Inc. 1987): 493-494. Curles Neck was also called Turkey Island.

¹² Hinshaw, 145.

¹³ Jay Worrall, Jr., *The Friendly Virginians* (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Co., 1994): 85.

¹⁴ Worrall, 85.

¹⁵ Hinshaw, 146.

¹⁶ Hinshaw, 146.

¹⁷ Patent Book 8, page 85. Patent Book 8, page 173.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

outlying areas. One of these was John Woodson. In 1692 forty-eight-year-old Pleasants and

Section 8 Page 8

thirty-four-year-old Woodson traveled to Jamestown together to present a petition asking legislators to respect Quaker beliefs concerning war and bloodshed.¹⁸ As Worrall notes, neither Pleasants nor Woodson were “typical farmer friends.”¹⁹ Both were large landowners and merchants with warehouses at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, and both had sons who shared their passion for land speculation.

Through their own deft land acquisitions, the second generation of Pleasants, Woodsons, and other Quaker families laid the foundation for a strong Friends community in Goochland. By the time the county was established by an Act of the General Assembly in 1727, John Pleasants’ sons, John and Joseph, owned thousands of acres in the area including two large adjacent parcels to the north of the James River.²⁰ Joseph Pleasants also held a patent for 550 acres on the west branch of Beaver Dam Creek. Over the course of the next century, Joseph Pleasants’ patent was subdivided into several smaller plats. Members of the Pleasants family owned many of these parcels, but others were sold to Friends who owned property in the vicinity like the Cockes, the Watkins, and the Hunnicuts.²¹ During this time, someone built a two-story farmhouse on a piece of Joseph Pleasants’ original plat. Today this farmhouse survives as the central portion of Springdale.

Early on Springdale’s core may have stood against another building. A photo taken of the house’s east wall around 1960 reveals the ghost of a one-story structure with a gable roof. The steep pitch of the roof’s outline suggests that a frame structure may have leaned against the east wall. A side door pictured on the first floor could have connected the two buildings. While no physical traces of the frame house survive, the brick farmhouse appears to date from the early Federal period. Features tying the house to this period include the building’s brick construction, low-pitched roof, high wooden mantels, and wide plank wooden floors. The house’s lack of decorative detail could be interpreted as a rural reduction of the popular Federal style, but the building’s simplicity feels intentional, as if the builder were suppressing the urge to embellish. The house has a plain brick cornice. Simple molding serves as door surrounds. The house’s

¹⁸ Worrall, 85.

¹⁹ Worrall, 85.

²⁰ Patent Book 10, page 43.

²¹ This can be inferred from 19th century titles and deeds. See Goochland County Deed Book 33, page 73, Deed Book 34, page 110, and Deed Book 29, page 526-536.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

front and back doors have simple, square transoms, and its windows lack ornate settings. At the front of

Section 8 Page 9

the house first-floor windows have gauged brick arches while second story windows and rear windows have flat, plastered arches. The cumulative effect of these subdued features is an exquisite plainness. Quaker values like simplicity, equality, inwardness, discipline, and prudence are reinforced through the absence of decoration.

Although there is no documentation of the house's early occupants, title and deed records imply that Joseph Edwin Pleasants owned the farmhouse by 1846. Beginning in 1835, Joseph Edwin began to re-assemble a large portion of his great grandfather's original patent. He bought property from his brothers, Thomas and Philip, and purchased land that had been sold to neighbors.²² Through a complex series of transactions, he bought back Springfield, the site of a boarding school founded by Philip and his wife Mary.²³ Although Helene Barret Agee claims there was nothing left of the school by the twentieth century, its site on the west side of Genito Creek stood in close proximity to the present location of the brick farmhouse.²⁴ It is possible that Philip and his wife may have lived in the house while running their school.

By 1846, however, Joseph Edwin owned the land where Springdale now stands and most of the property in the immediate area. When he died in 1860, Joseph Edwin left all his holdings to his wife Elizabeth, his son Isaac, and his six daughters.²⁵ A map of Goochland County from 1863 indicates that Pleasants' wife and children remained in the house after his death. On the map a small square to the northwest of Beaver Dam Church is labeled "Mrs. Pleasants." In the rear elevation of the house, several initialed bricks also survive from this period. One is labeled ESP, for Elizabeth S. Pleasants. Another reads IHP, for Isaac H. Pleasants, and a third says MGP, for daughter Maggie G. Pleasants.

By 1893 the Pleasants' house had been conveyed to Henry Johnson, another local Quaker descendent.²⁶ Over the course of the next sixty-seven years, the property changed hands seven

²² Goochland County Deed Book 38, page 73, Deed Book 33, page 73, Deed Book 34, page 34. Goochland County Deed Book 30, page 450. Deed Book 29, page 336. Deed Book 29, pages 526-536.

²³ Goochland Deed Book 34, page 310.

²⁴ Helene Barret Agee, *Facets of Goochland County's History* (Richmond: Dietz Press, 1994): 144.

²⁵ Goochland County Deed Book 39, page 224.

²⁶ Goochland County Deed Book 52, page 159.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

times. Tax records indicate that few improvements were made to the brick farmhouse during this period. When the property was assessed in 1888, the house was valued at \$500. By the time
Section 8 Page 10

J.W. Johnston owned the house in 1920, the value had dropped to \$300. Joel F. Jenkins made some improvements to the building that raised its value to \$640 by 1947. The house was assessed at this same rate for another twelve years.²⁷

By the late 1950s the Pleasants' farmhouse stood vacant on an overgrown plot. Fortunately, Richard Reynolds Jr. discovered the building during a horseback ride. The president of Reynolds Aluminum, fifty-two-year-old Reynolds was also the master of the Deep Run Hunt Club. He bought the house, named it "Little Reyn," and updated it to use as his hunting box. Shortly after he purchased the property, Reynolds built porches on the front and rear of the building. Then in 1965 he commissioned Richmond designer Andrew Kidwell to oversee a major renovation. Reynolds rejected proposals from several architects before hiring the popular Kidwell, who had a number of local houses and commercial properties to his credit. After serving in the merchant marines, Kidwell was hired by Richmond developer Matt P. Will in 1938. Will sent Kidwell to Europe to study the building trades. When he returned to Richmond, Kidwell quickly established himself as an expert draftsman and a master builder. He designed River Road Shopping Center and Chatham Square in Richmond as well as Glenburnie, a new residential development off Patterson Avenue. Although he was not a licensed architect, Kidwell was a craftsman. His willingness to customize almost anything earned the immediate respect of those who could afford his services. Today Kidwell houses can be found on River Road and Monument Avenue in Richmond as well as in Goochland County and Irvington, Virginia. Kidwell practiced until his death in 1985. He is remembered fondly by many former clients who considered him a friend.

Kidwell and Reynolds developed a strong bond during Springdale's renovation. Both men were short, energetic outdoorsmen determined to transform Reynolds' brick farmhouse into a fashionable hunting box. Kidwell designed a one-and-a-half story master bedroom wing on the east end of the house. It includes a lofted ceiling, a cedar closet, and a large central fireplace. Back in the original house, Reynolds had Kidwell expand the basement to serve as a hunt room. Kidwell installed aluminum roofs on the renovated house and on a new garage apartment. Today these roofs survive as a reminder of Reynolds and his thriving aluminum company.

Kidwell completed his renovation in 1968, and Reynolds enjoyed "Little Reyn" until he

²⁷ Goochland County Land Assessments 1888, 1920, 1947, 1951, 1959.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Springdale
Goochland County, VA**

died of a heart attack in October 1980. The house was then sold to Peter Bance.²⁸

Section __ 8 __ Page __ 11 __

Faye Kilpatrick bought "Little Reyn" in 1983 and renamed the house Springdale. In 1987 the couple made minor renovations to the property including the addition of a brick terrace to the south side of the house. Today the three bay brick building at Springdale's core remains a well preserved piece of Quaker history.

²⁸ Goochland County Deed Book 180, page 327.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 9 Page 12

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 9 Page 13

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Springdale
Goochland County, VA

Section 10 Page 14

10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

UTM Reference

UTM Zone 18

A: 253,576 E
4,175,013 N

B: 253,961 E
4,174,965 N

C: 254,010 E
4,175,040 N

D: 254,325 E
4,174,912 N

E: 254,111 E
4,174,521 N

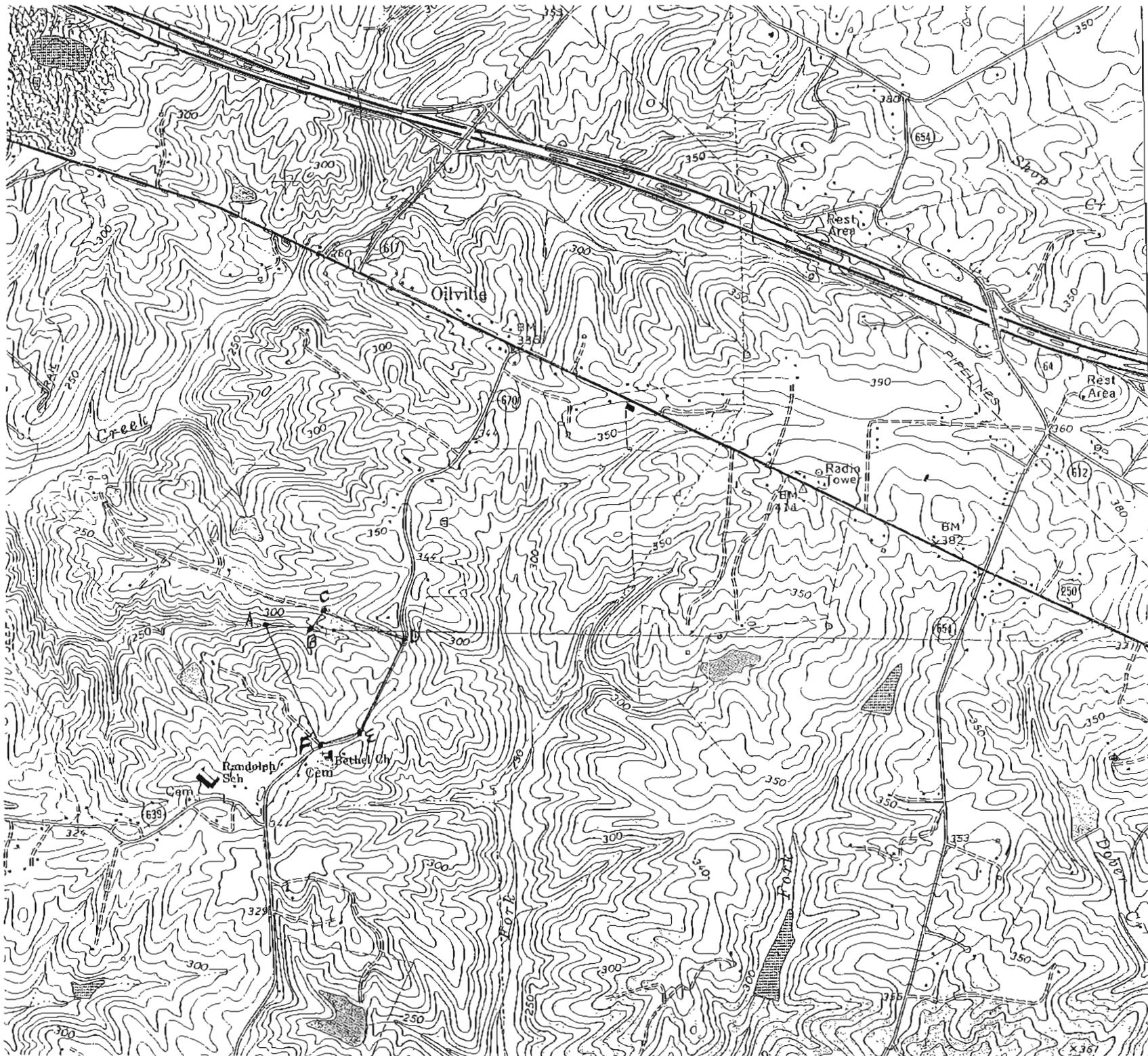
F: 253,945 E
4,174,473 N

Verbal Boundary Description

Springdale is identified as parcel #44 - 1 - 43 on the tax parcel maps for Goochland County, VA.

Boundary Justification

Springdale's boundaries include the buildings and the property historically associated with the house.



4177
42'30"

RICHMOND INT. 95.20 MI.

CENTERVILLE 3.4 MI.
RICHMOND 21 MI.

Springdale
Cochland Co.,

UDNR # 037-007:

UTM Zone 18

A	: 263, 576	E
	A, 175, 013	N
B	: 263, 961	E
	A, 174, 965	N
C	: 254, 010	E
114	A, 175, 040	N
D	: 254, 325	E
	A, 174, 912	N
E	: 254, 111	E
	A, 174, 521	N
F	: 263, 945	E
	A, 174, 473	N